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Economic and Social Council

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-eighth session
Vienna, 9-17 March 2015
Agenda item 3
Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions

Islamic Republic of Iran, Spain and Sweden: revised draft resolution

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it decided to establish a standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on governance and finance, in order to achieve the common objective of strengthening the performance and effectiveness of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council decision 2009/251 of 30 July 2009, entitled "Frequency and duration of the reconvened sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice", in which the Council decided that, starting in 2010, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice would hold reconvened sessions on an annual basis in the second half of the year, in order to be able, pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009, to consider the reports of and the

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recommendations proposed by the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming its role as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 54/10 of 25 March 2011 and 56/11 of 15 March 2013, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: recommendations of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime",

Concerned about the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and aware of the need to continue addressing that situation in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner,

1. *Takes note* of the work of and the note by the Secretariat on the work of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,[1] in accordance with Commission resolutions 52/13, 54/10 and 56/11;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the co-chairs of the working group for their work and to the Secretariat for its assistance in facilitating the work of the working group, including by providing, inter alia, updates on the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and briefings and presentations on thematic and regional programmes and global projects and on evaluation and oversight issues to the working group, and requests the Secretariat to continue providing such necessary assistance, bearing in mind the limited resources available to it;

3. *Welcomes* the established practice of having a clear schedule of meetings and programme of work for the working group, requests that a draft agenda for each meeting of the working group be distributed no later than 10 working days before the meeting, accompanied by all the relevant documents for the meeting, and reiterates the importance of the development of an indicative annual workplan by Member States, taking into account input from the Secretariat;

Continuous support for strengthening the financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

4. *Recalls* that the working group has, on several occasions, discussed fundraising issues and ways to achieve sustainable and balanced funding for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime so as to ensure effective technical assistance, delivery capacity and the sustainability of thematic, global, regional and country programmes;

5. *Also recalls* that the working group has been considering the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 56/17 of 13 December 2013 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 22/9 of

[1] E/CN.7/2015/6-E/CN.15/2015/6.

13 December 2013 and has been briefed on the provisional implementation of the new full cost recovery funding model;

6. *Requests* the working group to continue examining and discussing the funding situation and financial management of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, by:

(a) Receiving reports on, and facilitating, the resource mobilization process to promote the integrated programmes of the Office,[2] stressing their resource requirements, and to enhance funding predictability in line with the medium-term strategy;

(b) Continuing efforts, including through the Office, to further encourage donors to provide general-purpose funding, including by means of further increasing transparency and improving the application of full cost recovery and the quality of reporting and communication, and continuing to discuss the reasons for the low level of general-purpose funding, with a view to restoring an adequate balance between general-purpose and special-purpose funds;

(c) Continuing to study the feasibility, progress and impact of the implementation of full cost recovery and the flexible application of programme support costs, with a view to increasing the effectiveness and results of the technical assistance programmes of the Office;

Continuous support for promoting an integrated programme approach

7. *Recalls* that the working group has been following the progress made by the Office in implementing an integrated programming approach that seeks to strengthen the links between normative mandates and operational technical assistance and in improving linkages between policy, strategic planning, evaluation, programmatic work, mobilization of resources and partnerships with all relevant stakeholders;

8. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue promoting regular dialogue among all Member States, as well as with the Office, on the planning and formulation of the operational activities of the Office, especially with regard to its thematic, global and regional programmes, in line with the medium-term strategy and strategic framework;

(b) Continue receiving information from the Office on progress made in the implementation of regional, global and thematic programmes, as well as on progress made with regard to integrating lessons learned and recommendations from evaluations within and across regions, ensuring complementarities among programmes and their alignment with the strategic framework for the period 2014-2015 and the strategy of the Office for the period 2012-2015;

(c) Continue discussing with the Office the implementation of results-based management and budgeting;

[2] The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime definition of "integrated programming approach" also includes programme review committee-approved country programmes.

Continuous support for promoting a culture of evaluation within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation

9. *Recalls* that the working group has been provided with numerous presentations on evaluation findings, on which occasions participants have reiterated the importance of having a sustainable, effective and operationally independent corporate evaluation function at the Office, focused on the implementation, performance and impact of integrated programmes and their consistency with mandates of the Office;

10. *Requests* the working group to invite the Independent Evaluation Unit to:

(a) Continue providing the working group with evaluation findings on the programmes of the Office;

(b) Continue promoting a culture of evaluation throughout the Office at all stages of programme planning, development and implementation;

(c) Continue working with the Office in monitoring the implementation of recommendations made by relevant oversight bodies;

(d) Continue working with the Office on building increased coordination between evaluation, audit and other oversight bodies with the aim of building a coordinated continuum of oversight of the projects and programmes of the Office;

Continuous support for strengthening human resources governance to improve gender balance and geographical representation

11. *Recalls* that the working group has been discussing the question of geographical representation and gender balance in the composition of the staff of the Office, as part of its efforts to improve the governance of the Office;

12. *Requests* the working group to:

(a) Continue discussing the issue of gender and geographical representation and its evolution under a specific agenda item, in order to discuss possible measures for improvement in this area;

(b) Continue receiving updated and comprehensive information, including in a disaggregated way, on the composition of the staff and the recruitment policies of the Office.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Agenda item 3
Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions

Iran (Islamic Republic of), Spain and Sweden: revised draft decision

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The Economic and Social Council, recalling its decision 2013/246 of 25 July 2013, entitled "Improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime: extension of the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime", in which it, inter alia, reaffirmed Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 of 20 March 2009 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3 of 24 April 2009 and decided to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the sessions of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2015, at which time the Commissions would carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate:

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(a) *Reaffirms* the efficiency of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(b) *Also reaffirms* the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking organ of the United Nations on matters of crime prevention and criminal justice and as the governing body of the crime programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

(c) *Expresses* once again its continued concern about the governance and financial situation of the Office, and expresses its awareness of the continued need to address these issues in a pragmatic, results-oriented, efficient and cooperative manner;

(d) *Reaffirms* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/13 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolution 18/3, as well as Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 54/10, 54/17 and 56/11 and Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice resolutions 20/1, 20/9 and 22/2, and decides to renew the mandate of the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime until the part of the session of the Commissions to be held in the first half of 2017, at which time the Commissions should carry out a thorough review of the functioning of the working group and consider the extension of its mandate;

(e) *Decides* that the working group shall hold formal and informal meetings in line with current practice, and that the dates of those meetings shall be determined by the co-chairs of the working group in consultation with the Secretariat;

(f) *Requests* that the relevant documentation be provided to the working group not later than 10 working days before a meeting;

(g) *Reiterates* the importance of the development by Member States of an indicative annual workplan, taking into account inputs from the Secretariat, in order to guide the work of the working group, and approves the provisional agenda of the working group as set out below:

1. Biennial consolidated budget for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
2. Governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
3. Evaluation and oversight.
4. Other matters.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Agenda item 5 (a)
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016: demand reduction and related measures

Argentina, Austria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: revised draft resolution

Supporting the availability, accessibility and diversity of scientific evidence-based treatment and care for children and young people with substance use disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Drugs of 1961,[1] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4]

Recalling especially article 38 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol, according to which parties to the Convention shall give special attention to and take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of drugs and for the early identification, treatment, education,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts to these ends,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[5] which provides in its article 33 that States parties should take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[6] and the determination of Member States to provide the necessary resources for treatment and rehabilitation and to enable social reintegration so as to restore dignity and hope to children, young people, women and men with substance use disorders,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[7]

Bearing in mind that children and young people are our most precious asset and must be protected,

Noting with grave concern the decrease in the age of children and young people with substance use disorders in some countries,

Stressing the importance of a multisectoral and fully coordinated approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations within communities cooperate, in accordance with national legislation, in order to support the development of a full continuum of policies and programmes that promote prevention, early identification and intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration, sustained recovery and related support services, as appropriate,

Recalling its resolution 57/6 of 21 March 2014 and the need to provide specialized training and supervision for health and social care professionals, including professionals in civil society, who work with young people with substance use disorders,

Recognizing the special needs of young people with substance use disorders, including those with co-occurring problems such as mental health and family issues, and the related necessity of providing scientific evidence-based substance use disorder treatment and care services, in accordance with national legislation, using a range of scientific evidence-based interventions individually tailored to address the severity of the problem,

Recognizing also the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization to raise awareness of drug use disorders and the special needs of young people, and to provide technical assistance to Member States to improve the services available for young people with substance use disorders,

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[5] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[6] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

Emphasizing the need to ensure access for young people to equal and adequate scientific evidence-based substance use disorder treatment, and simultaneous access to information on healthy lifestyles, including for young people in the prison system, in accordance with national legislation,

Acknowledging with concern the barriers that prevent young people from accessing youth-friendly services for the treatment and care of drug use disorders, such as mental health disorders, including barriers such as negative labelling and fear of social, employment or legal repercussions, as well as acknowledging with concern the lack of differentiated services, the lack of effective scientific evidence-based treatment programmes and the lack of resources or fear of negative consequences, including within and for their families,

Stressing the importance of taking into account human rights obligations in the implementation of substance use disorder treatment programmes and policies, particularly those focusing on young people, families and communities,

Recognizing the need to take into account individual differences among young people such as age, developmental stage, gender, educational and cultural background, severity of substance use disorders, consumption patterns, polydrug use and co-morbidity, when developing differentiated scientific evidence-based substance use disorder treatment and care services,

Stressing that scientific evidence-based treatment approaches may benefit from the inclusion of family members, community members or other significant individuals,

1. *Invites* Member States, in accordance with their national legislation, to consider means, as appropriate, to provide measures to encourage non-discriminatory attitudes towards children and young people with substance use disorders, to help reduce marginalization and discrimination and to promote scientific evidence-based treatment, with a public health perspective, sustained recovery and social reintegration, partnering with different levels of governmental authority, including but not limited to ministries and local authorities for welfare, health and education and, where appropriate, with civil society and communities in the context of drug demand reduction efforts;

2. *Encourages* Member States to provide scientific evidence-based substance use disorder treatment and care services that take into account a public health perspective and are sensitive to the needs of young people with substance use disorders and which take into account factors such as age, gender, educational and cultural background, severity of the substance use disorder and aggravating factors such as polydrug use, consumption patterns and co-morbidity, to increase the coverage of existing programmes, to ensure that programmes are accessible to all, free of discrimination and voluntary, and, whenever possible and in accordance with national legislation, to offer programmes for youth in prisons, during their transition back into society, on probation or in residential care facilities, and to ensure training and supervision for all relevant health and social care professionals working with these populations;

3. *Also encourages* Member States to consider implementing scientific evidence-based treatment and sustained recovery programmes, such as psychosocial

care, for children and young people that may involve the inclusion of family members, community members or other significant individuals;

4. *Further encourages* Member States to continue to gather scientific evidence, in accordance with national legislation and in cooperation with competent organizations, on substance use disorder treatment and care for children and young people, as appropriate, and to share evidence about such treatment and care;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, together with other relevant United Nations organizations and other competent international organizations, including the World Health Organization, to continue to gather scientific evidence on successful programmes for the treatment and care of young people with substance use disorders and to provide Member States, upon request, with guidance and assistance in developing strategies and programmes adapted to their national needs;

6. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources or in-kind contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, in order to support Member States, upon request, in needs assessment, capacity-building and improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners, researchers and professionals working with young people in the area of substance use disorder treatment.

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Agenda item 6
Implementation of the international drug control treaties

Argentina and Latvia:* revised draft resolution

Promoting the role of drug analysis laboratories worldwide and reaffirming the importance of the quality of the analysis and results of such laboratories

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 834 (IX) of 14 December 1954, on the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory, and the note by the Secretary-General of 15 October 1954[1] indicating the importance of situating the Laboratory in the same place as the Division of Narcotic Drugs, and noting the contribution of the Laboratory to the efforts of Member States in countering the issues of drugs and crime over the past 60 years,

Recalling also its resolution 50/4 of 16 March 2007, in which the Commission recognized the important role of drug analysis laboratories as part of national drug control systems, and the value of laboratory results and data to criminal justice systems, law enforcement and health authorities and policymakers,

Reaffirming, in accordance with its resolutions 50/4 and 52/7 of 20 March 2009, that the quality of the analysis and results of drug analysis laboratories has significant implications for the justice system, law enforcement and preventive health care, as well as for the international harmonization and worldwide exchange and coordination of drug information and data,

Reaffirming also, in accordance with its resolutions 50/4 and 52/7, the added value of the international quality assurance support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in providing means for the continued monitoring of the situation

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

[1] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 12, document A/C.3/573.

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of participating laboratories throughout the world and in identifying factors affecting laboratory performance and areas where improvements can be made, including how best to target support, thus providing an evidence base for technical assistance projects and for monitoring their effectiveness,

Recalling that, in its resolution 52/7, the Commission called upon Member States and subregional, regional and international entities to contribute to the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by providing expertise for the development of cooperative networks among laboratories and by exploring innovative ways to ensure the more effective exchange of expertise and information worldwide,

Recalling also its resolution 57/9 of 21 March 2014, in which the Commission recognized the continued value to Member States of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, in particular the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances, with regard to identifying, monitoring and reporting on a large number of new psychoactive substances,

Reaffirming, in accordance with its resolution 54/3 of 25 March 2011, that access to reference samples of controlled substances is an essential quality assurance requirement for achieving the reliability of the analysis and results of drug analysis laboratories,

Recalling its resolution 56/5 of 15 March 2013, in which the Commission noted with concern the differences in capacity of drug analysis laboratory services in Member States, which prevented the exchange of drug information and reduced the value of laboratory results to law enforcement authorities, and invited Member States to ensure that relevant samples, in particular samples taken in connection with international investigations and for intelligence purposes, could be submitted to forensic laboratories with the requisite expertise for profiling analyses to establish forensic links,

Acknowledging that one of the strategic goals of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is to increase the capacity and improve the performance of drug analysis laboratories to meet internationally accepted standards so that they can provide their clients with reliable data,

Acknowledging also that there is still a growing need for laboratories to be supported in their analytical work, services and training of experts,

Emphasizing the importance of ensuring the quality and reliability of the results of drug analysis laboratories, and emphasizing especially that the quality and reliability of such results are a matter of protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and ensuring public safety and effective law enforcement,

Emphasizing also that the continuity of the work of drug analysis laboratories and maintaining and enhancing the effectiveness and capacity of such laboratories are essential in countering new challenges such as the identification and analysis of emerging new psychoactive substances,

Emphasizing further that international cooperation and the full utilization of existing networks and projects are of the utmost importance in continuing, maintaining and further strengthening the performance of drug analysis laboratories,

1. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue enhancing the analytical work of drug analysis laboratories in Member States by making reference and test samples of controlled substances and new psychoactive substances available, by identifying best practices, sharing standard methods that are based on relevant research, training experts and facilitating the exchange of information and data;

2. *Requests* Member States, in accordance with resolution 54/3 of 25 March 2011, to further review and enhance national procedures, as appropriate, to ease access to reference and test samples of internationally controlled substances for scientific purposes;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to evaluate, upon request, the performance of laboratories through its quality assurance programme for drug analysis laboratories and the international collaborative exercises programme, and to provide assistance to develop and enhance their services;

4. *Calls upon* Member States to provide expertise for the enhancement of the performance of laboratories and to make efforts towards the effective exchange of forensic laboratory information worldwide;

5. *Invites* Member States to ensure that, where appropriate, samples of internationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances, in particular those relevant to international investigations and for intelligence purposes, can be submitted to forensic laboratories with the requisite expertise in profiling analyses;

6. *Also invites* Member States to provide their best available data, including data from national drug analysis laboratories and other designated laboratories, to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization and other relevant organizations in order to support the review of the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances by the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization;

7. *Invites* the World Health Organization, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue reviewing the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances, based on the conclusions of the joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and World Health Organization expert consultation on new psychoactive substances held in Vienna from 9 to 11 December 2014;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the purposes of the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Israel, Latvia* and Turkey: revised draft resolution

Promoting the protection of children and young people, with particular reference to the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, in which it was stated that Member States should ensure that prevention programmes targeted and involved youth and children with a view to increasing their reach and effectiveness and that the drug problem continued to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular youth,[1]

Recalling also the commitments made in the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[2] which provides in its article 33 that States parties should take all appropriate

*On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C, Plan of Action, para. 14 (b), and Political Declaration, first paragraph.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

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measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children against the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production of and trafficking in such substances,

Recalling further the Guidelines for Governments on Preventing the Illegal Sale of Internationally Controlled Substances through the Internet of 2009,[3] in which the International Narcotics Control Board recommended that Governments should take a wide range of actions, including administrative, legislative and regulatory provisions, to curb the illegal sale of internationally controlled substances,

Noting with appreciation the publication, in 2013, of the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Recalling that, in its resolution 50/11, on international cooperation in preventing the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet, the Commission recognized that the illegal distribution of internationally controlled licit substances via the Internet was an escalating problem and that the unsupervised use of such substances purchased through the Internet by the general public, in particular underage persons, constituted a serious risk to global health,

Recalling also that, in its resolution 55/1, on promoting international cooperation in responding to the challenges posed by new psychoactive substances, the Commission encouraged Member States, based on the available information on patterns of use and risks to the public, including risks to young people, to adopt appropriate measures aimed at reducing supply and demand in accordance with their national legislation,

Recalling further that, in its resolution 57/3, on promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities, it exhorted all Member States to enhance and further develop prevention programmes and policies that were targeted at children, adolescents, youth, families and communities and were designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug abuse,

Recalling its resolution 57/9, on enhancing international cooperation in the identification and reporting of new psychoactive substances and incidents involving such substances, in which it invited Member States, inter alia, to take appropriate measures to strengthen international cooperation in the exchange of information regarding the identification of new psychoactive substances, the methods used for their distribution, the modi operandi of criminal and other organizations involved in the production, processing and international distribution of such substances, including supply routes, and the use of the Internet to facilitate those activities,

1. *Invites* Member States to respond swiftly and effectively to the emerging threat posed, in particular to children and young people, by the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances via the Internet;

[3] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XI.6.

2. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement, in accordance with their national legislation, prevention strategies, programmes and measures focusing on families, schools and other relevant social settings, aimed at protecting children and young people from the potential risk associated with the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet, including via social media and other social networks;

3. *Requests* Member States to implement measures aimed at raising awareness among families, in schools and in other relevant social settings about the above-mentioned potential risks, taking into account the serious consequences of those risks for the health and well-being of children and young people;

4. *Encourages* Member States to develop prevention programmes that incorporate the themes of safe use of the Internet and the risks and effects of drug abuse, including risks to health and well-being, and to support the dissemination of these messages via the means that is most appropriate to the target audience;

5. *Calls on* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, where appropriate, to collaborate in the implementation of the present resolution through the exchange of information, best practices and technical assistance, upon request, and the establishment of international mechanisms for those working in relevant areas of the public and the private sector, with a view to improving and enhancing their ability to face this threat;

6. *Encourages* Member States to promote the development of scientific evidence-based interventions and policies to prevent and counter the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet, paying specific attention to the protection of children and young people and taking into account the International Standards on Drug Use Prevention;

7. *Invites* Member States to establish, in accordance with national legislation, relations with private sector entities whose services may be misused for the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet, such as Internet service providers, postal and courier services and financial services such as banking, credit card and electronic payment services, and request their support in investigating such operations;

8. *Also invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and other relevant international and regional organizations, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, in accordance with their competences and mandates, to share information and best practices in order to implement the present resolution;

9. *Encourages* the International Narcotics Control Board to continue its work in raising awareness of the risks posed by the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and of new psychoactive substances via the Internet;

10. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixtieth session on the measures taken and on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Colombia, Mexico, Morocco, Peru and Thailand: revised draft resolution

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] which constitute the framework of the international drug control system,

Bearing in mind the content of article 14 of the 1988 Convention regarding measures to prevent and eradicate illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and cooperation to increase the effectiveness of such measures,

Reaffirming that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[4] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[4] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

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States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Millennium Development Goals,[5] and taking into account the specific situations of communities, countries and regions,

Reaffirming also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Taking into account the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted by the Commission at the high-level segment of its fifty-second session and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recalling that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,[9] ministers and government representatives reaffirmed the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[10] and welcomed the efforts made by various States to significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of crops, including through development strategies such as alternative development, including preventive alternative development programmes,

Recalling also that, in the Joint Ministerial Statement, ministers and government representatives encouraged Member States to be guided by the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development when designing and implementing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, reiterated the need to strengthen international cooperation strategies consistent with domestic legal frameworks, recognized the need for strengthening sustainable crop control strategies and also recognized the significant role played by countries with accumulated experience in alternative development,[11] including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development,

Recalling with appreciation General Assembly resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which the Assembly adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other

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[5] A/56/326, annex.

[6] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[10] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

[11] In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/33, 2007/12 and 2008/26, the concept of alternative development includes preventive alternative development in a manner that focuses on the sustainability and integrality of uplifting people's livelihoods.

relevant stakeholders to take into account the Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recalling its resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012 and 57/1 of 21 March 2014,

Taking note of the report on the thematic debate of the General Assembly on drugs and crime as a threat to development, held in New York on 26 June 2012,[12]

Reaffirming that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to supply and demand reduction strategies,

Recognizing that many challenges relating to the world drug problem have persisted and that new ones have emerged in some parts of the world, and underscoring the need to take these new trends into account in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,

Acknowledging that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops and an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges that should be included in national development policies, as appropriate, and that it is a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse, that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production and that it is an integral part of efforts made by Governments to achieve sustainable development within their societies by addressing the socioeconomic factors and effects of the world drug problem,

Reaffirming that alternative development, which includes, as appropriate, preventive alternative development strategies and programmes, should be formulated and implemented by taking into account the vulnerability and specific needs of the communities and groups affected by the illicit cultivation of crops used for drug production and manufacture, within the broader framework of national policies,

Noting with concern that overall financial support for alternative development projects and programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, has only accounted for a minor share of official development assistance and has only reached a minor percentage of communities and households involved in illicit drug crop cultivation on a global level,

Recognizing the importance of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016 as a milestone on the way to 2019, which has been set as the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation, while recalling the role played by the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, held in 1998, in defining and furthering the concept of alternative development,

Welcoming the forthcoming special edition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime *World Drug Report 2015*, on alternative development,

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[12] Available on the website of the President of the General Assembly at its sixty-sixth session.

Recognizing the significant role played by countries with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, in promoting best practices and lessons learned from such programmes, and inviting them to continue sharing those best practices and lessons learned with States affected by illicit crop cultivation, as well as with other interested Member States, including States emerging from conflict, with a view to using them, as appropriate, in accordance with the national specificities of each State,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to take the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[10] into due consideration when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, as appropriate, thereby contributing to the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles;

2. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider long-term support for alternative development programmes and projects, including, as appropriate, preventive alternative development programmes and projects, targeting the illicit cultivation of crops and addressing related factors, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development, to poverty eradication and to strengthening the rule of law, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure and promote the participation of local communities, while also taking into account the special need for employment opportunities for women and girls;

3. *Encourages* Member States to maintain and strengthen international cooperation, coordination and stakeholder ownership to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, where appropriate, as essential parts of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcome of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

4. *Encourages* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to increase their rural development support for regions and populations affected by the illicit cultivation of drug crops through long-term and flexible funding, and encourages affected States, to the extent possible, to remain strongly committed to financing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate;

5. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing, upon request, best practices and to continue fostering and strengthening international cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which in some cases includes preventive alternative development, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation and subregional and regional technical cooperation;

6. *Notes* that implementing the Guiding Principles will require a long-term commitment by Member States, dialogue and cooperation among relevant

stakeholders, ranging from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels, and close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, other international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies, donors and financial institutions, as well as civil society, in order to share information and best practices and increase efforts to promote sustainable alternative development, in accordance with the Guiding Principles;

7. *Welcomes* the proposal by the Government of Thailand to host an international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

8. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, international financial institutions, donors, regional and international organizations, civil society and other relevant stakeholders involved in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, to consider actively participating in the international seminar/workshop;

9. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 5
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Australia, El Salvador, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Mexico, United States of America and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware that substance use disorders are medical and psychosocial conditions that should receive appropriate treatment,

Aware also that a significant number of persons with substance use disorders come into contact with the criminal justice system and may not have access to or be receiving care or treatment,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/192 of 18 December 2014, in which the Assembly recommended that Member States continue to endeavour to reduce prison overcrowding and, where appropriate, resort to non-custodial measures as alternatives to pretrial detention, to promote increased access to justice and legal defence mechanisms, to reinforce alternatives to imprisonment and to support rehabilitation and reintegration programmes, in accordance with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules),[1]

[1] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.

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Reminding Member States of the possibility of providing alternative measures, including non-custodial measures, at the pretrial, trial and sentencing stages for drug-related offences of a minor nature, in accordance with the Tokyo Rules,

Noting that such alternative measures to conviction or punishment may normally be applied to drug-related offences of a minor, non-violent nature,

Noting also that properly implemented, scientific evidence-based interventions and drug treatment for such individuals may assist in their recovery from substance use disorders, reduce the likelihood of future illegal activities and promote effective health and rehabilitation outcomes,

Recalling that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[3] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[4] establish, to varying degrees in specific situations, that States may provide, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment or in addition to conviction or punishment, that drug-using offenders should be offered measures such as treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation or social reintegration,

Recalling also that in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[5] it is stated that Member States should, working within their legal frameworks and in compliance with applicable international law, consider allowing the full implementation of drug dependence treatment and care options for offenders, in particular, when appropriate, providing treatment as an alternative to incarceration,

Recalling further Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 55/12 of 16 March 2012, entitled "Alternatives to imprisonment for certain offences as demand reduction strategies that promote public health and public safety",

Recalling that the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility that requires effective and increased international cooperation and demands an integrated, multidisciplinary, mutually reinforcing and balanced approach to drug supply and demand reduction strategies,

Noting that providing effective alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature may reduce prison overcrowding,

Recalling the principle that it is the responsibility of States to define crimes and determine appropriate punishment,

Noting the provision of arrange of comprehensive health services for those affected by substance use disorders implemented through components of the justice system, for example screening and treatment for substance use disorders, prevention and treatment of overdose, recovery support services, prevention of and treatment for HIV, hepatitis and other infectious diseases, and mental health disorders, in

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[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515, art. 36, para. 1 (a) and (b), and art. 38.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956, art. 20 and art. 22, para. 1 (b).

[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627, art. 3, para. 4 (c) and (d).

[5] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

order to minimize the negative public health and social impacts of substance use disorders,

Noting also the provision of comprehensive health services combined with alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature,[6] for example reduced or suspended sentences, diversion programmes before or during trial, home detention, community service, fines, victim restitution, random drug testing and/or tracking via the Global Positioning System, in order to develop an effective combination of limited sanctions and treatment that may result in more effective crime reduction, better health outcomes and lower costs to the State,

Noting further that some Member States have public health care and rehabilitation programmes that are accessible to all, and are able to grant access to those health services to individuals within the criminal justice system,

Noting that, by working together, the public health and criminal justice authorities can better utilize resources to benefit the health, safety and well-being of those with substance use disorders, their families and their communities,

Mindful that justice and health authorities in Member States may wish to build capacity to provide scientific evidence-based public health services, such as behavioural and medication-assisted drug treatment, and recovery support services, in order to effectively implement alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in promoting scientific evidence-based sentencing reforms, drug treatment and recovery support services,

1. *Invites* Member States, through collaboration between the health and justice authorities, to use a wide range of alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature in order to improve public health and safety for individuals, families and societies;

2. *Encourages* Member States to develop or adopt alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature that promote the rehabilitation and reintegration into society of persons affected by substance use disorders who have committed drug-related offences of a minor nature, as appropriate;

3. *Invites* Member States to strengthen their efforts to provide appropriate measures aimed at reducing demand for drugs and promoting public health, in particular for those convicted of drug-related offences of a minor nature, by offering alternative measures to conviction or punishment, in appropriate cases, bearing in mind the specific conditions of each country and region;

4. *Encourages* Member States and international and regional organizations to collect and share, as appropriate, scientific information, research, best practices and data on results of collaboration between the justice and public health authorities

[6] See United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, *Handbook of Basic Principles and Promising Practices on Alternatives to Imprisonment*, Criminal Justice Handbook Series (United Nations, New York, 2007).

in the use of alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature;

5. *Encourages* public health and justice authorities to establish appropriate mechanisms to promote effective collaboration, regular communication and exchange of information on the implementation of alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature and on the provision of treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes and their impact on crime and the misuse of drugs;

6. *Encourages* Member States to provide capacity-building, including training for justice officials, on substance use disorders and the effectiveness of scientific evidence-based treatment in order to minimize the negative public health and social impacts and to promote humane and effective treatment to offenders affected by substance use disorders;

7. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international and regional organizations, to provide, upon request, technical assistance and training related to expanding and improving justice and public health collaboration for effective implementation of alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature, inter alia, the provision of treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes;

8. *Also invites* Member States to consider reviewing their drug sentencing policies and practices to facilitate collaboration between justice and public health authorities in the development and implementation of initiatives that utilize alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature, subject to the legal frameworks of Member States;

9. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and, as appropriate, relevant international and regional organizations, to provide guidelines and/or tools on the collaboration of justice and health authorities on alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature;

10. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

11. *Invites* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to include progress towards implementing the present resolution in his report to the Commission at its sixtieth session.